



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## ALUMNI AND SCHOOL NOTES.

An interesting study of the relation of law to social science is to be found in a volume just issued as part of the International Library of Higher Education, "L'Enseignement des Sciences" (Paris, A. Chevalier-Maresz & Cie, 1903) by Professor Henri Hauser, of the University of Dijon. Law, he maintains, should be taught from the standpoint of physiology, psychology and history before it is examined in the light of sociology. Goethe's criticism of the law faculty of the University of Strasburg, in his "Dichtung und Wahrheit," as confining their labors too closely to matters of technique and local practice, he believes might have been made at that time in regard to every French University. Now all is changed. Every faculty of law may fairly be termed, also, a faculty of social sciences. The licentiate in law has had the opportunity of studying (p. 153) political economy, legal and institutional history, political science, and public finance, in addition to those legal branches which are thought distinctively social in their character, like constitutional and international law.

Professor Hauser does not find much health in English legal education, but pays full justice to what has been done in the United States. Here, he is inclined to give the palm to Yale, so far as instruction in the social sciences are concerned, including both the courses offered in the graduate school of philosophy and in the Law Department to the master's course, to which he devotes two pages. His review of the facilities for studying law in the light of sociology, and sociology in the light of law at New Haven, closes thus: "Je ne sais si je m'illusionne, mais il me semble que Yale University ferait assez bonne figure à côté de n'importe quelle école de sciences sociales du vieux monde et qu'il n'y a pas lieu, pour nos sociologues d'accabler de leurs mépris la jeune Amérique."

The following change is announced in regard to requirements for admission to advanced standing in Yale Law School: "Applicants who have spent one or more years at any law school belonging to the Association of American Law Schools or at any law school, which, in the opinion of the Dean, is of substantially equal standing, and who present certificates from such school showing that they have passed satisfactory examinations in studies there pursued may be excused from further examinations in those subjects and be classed accordingly; but students so admitted to the Middle or Senior Class, who have not taken other topics previously pursued by such class, must pass examinations in such topics at or before the close of the year as the Dean may decide."

It is announced that the Edward Thompson Company Prize has been discontinued. In its stead is offered the Senior Prize, of fifty dollars, to that member of the Senior Class who shall pass the best examination in the studies of that year.

The will of the late Augustus E. Lines of New Haven makes provision for another endowed professorship in the Yale Law School, for which purpose he leaves \$50,000.

'82.—Arthur M. Taft has been re-elected to the legislature of Massachusetts as Representative for the 21st Worcester district.

'95.—A. H. Barclay has been appointed assistant treasurer and attorney for the Aetna Indemnity Co. for New Haven and vicinity.

'98.—J. M. Shepard, M. L. '98, has been elected to Congress from Texas, to succeed his father, who died during the recess.

'00.—Albert R. Chamberlain has been appointed executive secretary to his father, Governor-elect Abiram Chamberlain of Connecticut.

'02.—Charles W. Andrews has opened an office at 50 State St., Hartford, Conn.

'02.—Fred S. Bacon has opened an office in Hartford, Conn.

'02.—H. R. Norman has opened a law office in Room 22, Shannon Building, Norwich, Conn.

'02.—The marriage of John F. McGrath to Miss Annie L. Merritt, of Jackson, Kentucky, was celebrated October the eleventh, at St. Vincent's Church, New York. Mr. McGrath is practicing in Waterbury, Conn.

'02.—Henry G. Snyder has been engaged to deliver a special course of lectures on Insurance to the law class of Central University, Kentucky.

'02.—Edgar Atkin is in the law office of Brown & McDavitt, attorneys-at-law, 256 Broadway, New York.